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KING COOK III TO BE CROWNED IN THE UNION

Unique Ceremony to Take Place on April 1st

"KING OF MEDICOS"

A Limited Number of Tickets Are Now Obtainable at the Union

On Tuesday, April 1st, King Cook III will be crowned "King of the Medicos" and a few other things. Here is the time of pomp and splendour, jokes and laughter, speeches that are heard at no other McGill function—comedy, burlesque, tragedy—music and laughter and tears. This will be the last time that Arts and Science students will be admitted, for, with the war over, pre-war conditions will return to McGill, and this pageant will once more become the unique ceremony of the Medicos.

The origin of the King Cook Celebration, which is staged every year by the Sophomore Class of the Medical Faculty, is surrounded in mystery and forgotten with the things of the past. But it is certain that for more than fifty years, without a break, this has been the great annual event for the Second Year Medico.

How the custom originated, as we have said, is not clear, and the students of those earlier days who first began it are now scattered far and wide over the world. No doubt many of them, as they go about practising their profession and alleviating and cheering suffering humanity, and upholding the fame of Old McGill often recall with pleasure, in their lonely vigils, the amusing event of their college life.

The celebration derived its name from the first ruler of the Medicos and founder of the dynasty, James Cook, Esq., and he was styled by them King Cook I. This genial old man, besides preserving order among his unruly subjects, was janitor of the Old Medical Building for many years.

As time rolled on he was succeeded by another man, who assumed the arduous duties of King of the Medicos and Lord High Chancellor of the Dissection Room. He also bore the name of James Cook, Esq., so the students of his day annually crowned him King Cook II, ruler of every disreputable country under the sun. He held sway over his unruly subjects until 1911.

The portraits of these two worthy rulers now hang in the students' reading room of the New Medical Building, and from their frames these genial old fellows beam down on the succeeding generation of their subjects.

When death unkindly removed King Cook II from his duties in 1911, he was succeeded by Wm. Tobin, who was duly crowned King Cook III, with all due ceremony and celebration, by his disreputable and disloyal subjects of Med. '17.

Tobin, as he is familiarly known by every Medical student, was born in England, but came to Canada as a young man. Before he came to McGill University in 1902 he was engaged in the drug business, and this experience enabled him to take the position of assistant in the Pharmacology Laboratory, which he has held ever since.

(Continued on Page 2)

ARTS UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY ELECTIONS

Vice-President and Treasurer Were Elected Yesterday

Elections took place yesterday in the Arts faculty, and the vice-president and treasurer were elected.

The polling booth, which was in the reading room, was opened at 9.00 a.m. and closed at 1.00 p.m. Fair interest was manifested, and the results were quite close.

The results are as follows:—

For Vice-President

C. E. Hebert 66

L. E. Reford 51

Majority 15

For Treasurer

Falconer 58

Macklaier 46

V. B. Smith 15

Majority over Macklaier . . 12

KING COOK III.



WILLIAM TOBIN.

DENTAL STUDENTS TO HEAR DR. GEO. VILLAIN

Will Lecture on the Application of Facial Prosthesis to the Wounds of War

Dr. Geo. Villain, the eminent French dental surgeon, who is touring the medical and dental colleges of America, is in Toronto, and will visit Montreal this week.

On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Villain will lecture to the students of Dentistry, in the New Medical Building, on the Application of Facial Prosthesis to the Wounds of War. Dr. Villain has had broad experience in treating French wounded in a special hospital in Paris.

The medical profession has been amazed at the wonderful work done in the French and British hospitals for men who have been disfigured. Jaws have been replaced in some cases, noses in other cases, and men whose wounds have made them look repulsive have had their countenances transformed until they seemed no different than the average man.

Dr. Villain has been engaged in this work, and so is quite competent to speak on the subject. It is hoped that all students in Dentistry will avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing Dr. Villain lecture on this work.

McGILL AQUATIC MEET

The executive of the Aquatic Meet wish to announce that a special race will be held for undergraduates who have not won a swimming event this year. This race will be known as the "50 yards handicap (green)," and any undergraduate may enter who can swim two lengths of the Y.M.C.A. tank (which is 25 yards long) in less than forty-five (45) seconds, excepting those who have already won any event at any aquatic meet held this year. This is a handicap race, so every man who wishes to enter should get his time taken to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m., at the Y.M.C.A. tank, where Fisk will be on hand. This is a splendid opportunity for men who are average swimmers to win a prize, and swimmers at the college should get down to-morrow to the Y.M. and see Fisk.

Many men are clamouring for tickets for this meet, and it is certainly going to be the greatest held in Montreal since the war broke out. We are glad to be able to announce that tickets will be on sale, in limited numbers, at the Union on Wednesday. Any of the executive will be pleased to receive names for entries for any of the events.

TO B. W. & F. CLUB MEMBERS.

A meeting of the B. W. & F. Club will be held in the Union, on Tuesday, March 25, at 5.00 o'clock sharp.

It is essential that every member be present, as very important business is to be transacted, including election of officers; the policy to be pursued by the club for the remainder of the session. Let every member be present.

THIRD LECTURE OF SERIES ON GOVERNMENT

Justice F. S. MacLennan, of the Superior Court, Took the Chair

"GOVT. OF THE PROVINCE"

Well Attended Lecture Was Given in Strathcona Hall Last Night

The third of a series of lectures on Government, given under the auspices of the Faculty of Law, was delivered yesterday evening in the Strathcona Hall, Dean Lee, of the Faculty of Law, asked Mr. Justice F. S. MacLennan, of the Superior Court, to take the chair.

Mr. Justice MacLennan, in the course of a few introductory remarks, emphasized the importance of the subject of the "Government of the Province." He then called upon Mr. E. F. Surveyer, K.C., to give his address on this subject.

We quote herewith Mr. Surveyer's address verbatim:

In the Revised Statutes of Quebec (Sec. 36, Subs. 7) the word "Province" when used alone, means the Province of Quebec. The framers of this series of lectures apparently had that fact in mind when the title "The Government of the Province" was given to this address.

The words "the Province" of Quebec have not always, territorially, meant the same extent of land.

Up to August, 1791, they comprised all that land which, at the time of Confederation—1867—constituted the Province of Canada.

In August, 1791, Quebec was divided into two parts: Upper and Lower Canada, and the order-in-council dividing it, also stated—where the dividing line should be.

One of the division points then indicated was "the head of Lake Temiskaming," and for nearly a century, doubts existed as to what those words exactly meant.

In 1872, by the Act 34-35 Vic., ch. 28, the Imperial Parliament authorized the Parliament of Canada to, from time to time, increase, diminish or otherwise alter the limits of the Province, and by agreement between Quebec and Ontario, ratified by a provincial statute previously passed, the boundaries of the two provinces were, by common agreement, determined.

Under the same authority, on the 13th of July, 1908, the House of Commons resolved that the limits of the Province of Quebec be increased by the extension northwards of the boundaries of the province in the manner provided in a statute passed in 1898. On the 1st of April, 1912, "the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912," was passed, giving effect to the statute of 1898, and to the resolution of 1908. By that Act, the territory hitherto known as Ungava was added to the territory carved out of the Province of Quebec in 1791, to be known as Lower Canada, and rechristened "the Province of Quebec" in 1867.

Quebec—or Lower Canada—was, I need hardly say it, one of the four provinces which, in 1867, confederated themselves to form the Dominion (Continued on Page 3)

DEBATE ON THE IRISH QUESTION TO-NIGHT

Dr. MacNaughton Will Act as Judge—Discussion Expected

The postponed meeting of the Literary and Debating Society will take place in Strathcona Hall to-night, at 8.00 o'clock. This meeting was scheduled for Tuesday last, but was withdrawn because of the McGill welcome to the 5th C.M.R. The topic is: "Resolved, That the Irish Question should be included among the problems to be dealt with by the Peace Conference."

Sperber and Franklin will uphold the affirmative, and Anderson and Peterson the negative. Dr. MacNaughton will act as judge; and, after the announcement of the decision, the meeting will be thrown open for discussion. A good attendance is looked for, especially from the two years—First and Second Arts—who are providing the debaters.



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TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919.

THE REASON FOR IT.

The figures published in another column of the Daily are, no doubt, interesting to some as showing the use made of the Red-path Library by the students in the course of their daily study, but there are a few reflective ones whom a glance at those figures, will start upon a train of thought, which is almost sure to end in despondency.

The question which will arise in the minds of these men and women is this: "Are we making a proper use of the library which is placed at our disposal by the University authorities?"—and mark the "proper." To a good many undergraduates in the faculties of Arts and Science the library seems to present itself chiefly in the light of a social centre where they may meet their friends, and have a chat, to while away the hours between lectures. There are plenty of others whose thoughts or steps never turn to the library until examination time is close at hand and, not unnaturally, such men look upon the place as possessing anything but pleasant associations for them.

To the majority, then of the student body, the library does not appear as a place intended primarily for study, and, indeed, the figures of the daily attendance are sufficient to prove this. Frequently in years past the question has been put: "Why is this so?"

The answer, we believe, may be made in two words—"No residences." As long as the students of McGill are compelled to live scattered over a wide area, and with nothing but a number of clubs and other forms of activity to bind them together, just so long will the library contain every day but a tiny fraction of their number. It is impossible that the thing should be otherwise. How can we expect a man who is boarding in Westmount to set out in the evening on a wearisome car-ride to indulge in a night's work in the library when he may, by staying where he is, enjoy his leisure and save time and expense.

Of course his work may be done far more thoroughly (we speak advisedly) and more permanently in the library, where he has access to all kinds of reference books which may be of the greatest help to him; but it is not in human nature that this fact should outweigh a man's consideration for his comfort, unless some special influence, such as examinations, be at work.

When the residences, so long heralded, at last rise into being, then we may expect to see the library really crowded with eager seekers after knowledge—and not before.

KING COOK III TO BE CROWNED IN THE UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

Being a true Britisher, Tobin always took a keen interest in military affairs, and was enlisted in the M. C. under Colonel Birkett. In this service he rose to be sergeant compounder. At the outbreak of the war in 1914 Tobin enlisted for active service overseas with the McGill Hospital, but was turned down, and had to remain in home service. Every summer sees him at the training camp as soon as the college closes for the session.

Tobin, in his younger days, also had considerable experience as an amateur actor on the stage. When he became King Cook this experience served him in good stead, and his famous song, "We All Went Home in a Cab," which is always part of the programme of the coronation, must be heard to be fully appreciated.

The coronation, as we know it now, was not always the elaborate and amusing parade and entertainment which it has been since Tobin ascended the throne. Formerly the coronation took place down at Phillips Square, opposite Henry Morgan's. During the morning of the eventful day, the students procured a large and suitable dray, on which they erected an imposing throne appropriately decorated with oceans of bunting and yards of McGill ribbon, for

His Majesty.

Clothed in his royal white robes, King Cook, seated on his gaily decked throne, led the procession of students from the Old Medical Building to Phillips Square. When he arrived there he read his address to his disreputable subjects, composed for him by those subjects, and containing all the nonsense and bad advice their futile brains could contrive to put down on paper.

After the speech from the throne was delivered, much to the amusement of the students and crowd, the procession wound its way back to the McGill grounds, and the coronation was over for another year.

One of the features of these events, too, was the presentation of a sum of money to His Majesty. This was always given in the most amusing way his subjects could possibly think of.

One year it would be twenty-five dollars in coppers, immersed in a barrel of pitch; the next year they would be securely packed in chopped straw or sawdust; or another, the money might be suspended in a barrel of molasses and so on. But always the gift was given in the most inconvenient way possible for the old fellow. Happily, the students of to-day are becoming kinder, and have more sense than to waste a barrel of perfectly good molasses in such a nonsensical way when it is so scarce, despite the report in a certain daily

R. V. C. SECTION

STRATHCONA PRIZES

Competition to Decide Award of Strathcona Prizes in Department of Physical Education

The annual competition to decide the award of prizes for gymnastic ability under the Strathcona Trust is to take place on April 2nd and 4th. When the competition was first inaugurated only two awards were made, but for the past five years, ever since the new system of grading the classes for gymnastic work, it has been possible to make awards in all four years. Two prizes are open for competition to students of the First Year; one for students who have taken part in educational gymnastics at school, and the other for students who have had no previous physical training.

All competitions will be held under the following regulations:—

1. Competitors will be awarded 50% of the marks on the work of the session.

2. No prize shall be awarded unless the judges consider the work up to a standard of 75%.

3. The prizes shall not be awarded in the second, third and fourth years should the winner fail to win her full academic standing. The prizes in the First Year shall not be awarded if the winners fail in more than one subject at the sessional examinations.

4. Competitors will be judged on the work taught in the Physical Examination Department during the session, the Physical Director arranging all details concerning the competition.

5. Judges for these competitions shall be appointed yearly by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Department.

The following is the system of marking for each year:

B Division.	Marks
1—Scarf Exercises	45
2—Club Swinging	20
3—Dance	25
4—Carriage and Physique	10

I. and II. Years—A Junior.

1—Hop March, trunk turning and bending	15
2—Boom	10
3—Balance on Floor	10
4—Clubs	10
5—Horse	15
6—Vol. or Parallel Bars	5
7—Dance	25
8—Carriage and Physique	10

III. and IV. Year—A Senior.

1—Hop March, Trunk Turning	10
2—Boom	10
3—Balance on Floor	10
4—Clubs	10
5—Horse	15
6—Vol., Vault or Horse	5
7—Vol. Exercise or Horse, Boom, Parallels or Rings	25
8—Dance	5
9—Carriage and Physique	10

In addition to the Strathcona awards, Miss Cartwright is offering a special prize for dancing. This prize is open to all who have taken classes during the session, whether they are competing for the Strathcona prize or not.

AN OPENING FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

The Charity Organization Society, 70 Mance street, will probably have openings for workers next session. There may also be opportunities for summer work.

The possibilities of usefulness and at the same time fairly remunerative work in this field have not been touched in Canada. In the States, on the other hand, it is a rare thing to find any of the younger generation of social workers who are not university men and women, and the influence of the work is, of course, very great. Miss Dawson, the general secretary (Telephone East 3902), will be very glad to hear from anyone interested in this kind of work. There is frequently an opening for a district visitor who works under the district secretary. Girls engaged for this need not have had much experience in case work, providing they have a good education, and what would be called the "social point of view." It is hoped that further information regarding such openings may be secured for a succeeding issue.

NOTICES.

UNDERGRADUATES.

Mrs. Reford, convener of the Women's Committee of National War Savings, will address a meeting of the undergraduates on Thursday, March 27th, at one o'clock in the Common Room. The subject of the address will be "Thrifty and War Savings Stamps as a National Financial Measure." Members of the staff are invited to be present and a very large attendance of undergraduates is urged.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the Delta Sigma Society for 1918-19 will be held on Wednesday, March 26th, at three o'clock. The form of the meeting is that of a Public Speaking Contest. There are two individual cups for the two best speakers, and also the class whose team wins the greatest number of marks, receives one point for the Banner. There should be at least four girls from each class, and more if possible. All particulars about the Contest are posted on the R.V.C. Notice Board. If you have not already signed up, do so at once, as anyone whose title is not in the hands of the executive by noon to-day will not be allowed to speak.

The judges will be Miss Hurlbatt, Miss Idler, and Dr. Walter. It has been suggested that a certain number of women graduates might find places in the Civil Service at Ottawa. Dr. Leacock will be glad to have the names of any members of the graduating class who would care to consider an opening of this sort.

Partials!

Don't forget the meeting of the Society to-day at 10 o'clock in the Common Room.

TRIBUTE TO RUSKIN

At the Royal Society of Arts on Feb. 8, the centenary of John Ruskin was celebrated by a meeting at which Viscount Bryce presided and Prof. J. W. Mackail delivered the centenary address. Among those present were Sir E. T. Cook, Sir Sidney Lee and Sir Sidney Colvin, Sir Philip Burne-Jones and Prof. Evelyn Image. Laurels and snowdrops had been brought from Ruskin's garden at Brantwood to decorate the platform and on the walls behind the chair were his mottoes "Today" and "There is no wealth but life."

A tribute was read among other messages by John Masfield, which ran in part as follows: "All who knew Ruskin and heard him were kindled. All young spirits are stimulated by him. It is the fashion, or has been, to mock at him and decry him, but time has proved him to be right. The beautiful place is worth preserving and the beautiful thing is worth striving for." Mr. Masfield went on to say that he did "what Blake says a poet has to do, that is, 'he brought forth number, weight, measure in a time of scarcity.'"

There was a tribute also from Miss May Morris, William Morris' daughter, who wrote: "As the years pass, I think we draw closer in thought to Ruskin and those like him who lived and worked for the common weal; his personality grows brighter, not dimmer; his sayings take on a new significance—perhaps we apprehend better."

Mrs. Drew, Mr. Gladstone's daughter, wrote: "Among the priceless lessons he taught us, shall we find in this grave time of industrial crises any more fitting or inspiring message than that contained in 'Unto this last' (Continued on Page 4)

NOTICES

All those who are to be included in the Arts Graduation Picture are requested to return their proofs at once. The photographer is still waiting the return of a few of these, and this is the last notice requesting their return.

Returned Meds.

The Returned Meds will meet at 5.30 on Friday afternoon. This meeting will be held in the Union. Business: Plans for a smoker and discussion of a resolution to be presented to the authorities at Ottawa re gratuities, etc.

Dental Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Dental Society will be held on Thursday evening, March 27, in the Ritz. Dr. Penoyer, lecturer in Oral Surgery, and Major Geo. Cameron, D.S.O., will be the chief speakers.

Owing to upheavals in the helpers' staff, the committee on arrangements has had no end of trouble, but they affirm that the dinner will be held on the date mentioned.

Annual Meeting of McGill Union.

The annual meeting of the McGill Union will take place on Wednesday, March 26th. It is very important that all students be on hand at 5.00 o'clock sharp. The annual report and financial report will be read and other important business transacted. Everybody out on Wednesday.

Theatre Party for Law.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the Theatre Party for Law '21. The first rows of the Princess Theatre have been reserved for Friday night for the Law students. Although all the arrangements are in the hands of Law '21, the upper years in Law have been invited to attend. Following the performance a supper

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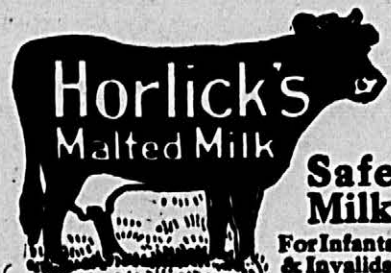
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PHOTOGRAPHS**THIRD LECTURE OF
SERIES ON GOVERNMENT**

(Continued from Page 1)

of Canada.

By the British North America Act, 1867, as stated here a fortnight ago by my learned colleague, Prof. McGoun, the Parliament of Canada received authority to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by the Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, as enumerated in section 92 of the British North America Act, which reads as follows:—

"In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:—

1. The Amendment from time to time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes.

3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

4. The establishment and tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province, and of the timber and wood thereon.

6. The establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons, in and for the province.

7. The establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and eleemosynary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province.

9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local or municipal purposes.

10. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:—

A. Lines of steam or other ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, and other works and undertakings connecting the province with other or others of the provinces, or extending beyond the limits of the province.

B. Lines of steamships between the province, and any British or foreign country.

Such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

11. The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

12. The solemnization of marriage in the province.

13. Property and civil rights in the province.

14. The administration of justice in the province, including the Constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts.

15. The imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

16. Generally, all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

Let us see briefly how, so far, our province has dealt with the most important subjects assigned thereto by the British North America Act.

10. The Constitution of the province.

The only subject on which the province is forbidden to legislate, in connection with the constitution of the province, is, as we have already seen, the office of Lieutenant-Governor. This subject is governed by the British North America Act, sections 58 to 68.

The Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Governor-General in Council, under the great Seal of Canada. He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council, but shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within one week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament. His salary is fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. He must, before assuming the duties of his office, make and subscribe before the Governor-General, or some person authorized by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the Governor-General. He has all the powers heretofore vested in or exercisable by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of the province before Confederation.

During his absence, illness or other inability, the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, appoint an administrator to execute the office and function of Lieutenant-Governor. The Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, styled Chief Justice of the Province, is the administrator thereof in such cases.

The Lieutenant-Governor represents the King, and acts in his name. "To say then that the Lieutenant-Governors, because appointed by the Governor-General, do not in any sense represent the Queen in the government of their provinces, is, in my opinion, a fallacy; they represent the Queen as Lieutenant-Governors did before Confederation, in the performance of all executive or administrative Acts now left to be performed by Lieutenant-Governors in the provinces in the name of the Queen; and this is notably made apparent in section 82, which enacts that "the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec shall from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of the province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the province," said Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, Chief Justice of Canada, in the case of Mercer vs. Attorney-General of Ontario.

The Legislature of Quebec consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

The Legislative Council of Quebec consists of twenty-four members, called "Legislative Councillors."

They are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the King, by instrument under the Great Seal and each of them represents one of the 24 divisions of the province for the Legislative Council. Each of them must be domiciled, or possess real estate to the extent of \$4,000, in the district wherein the division he represents is situated, and that notwithstanding any of the provisions of the British North America Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council (that is the Cabinet composed of the provincial ministers), may, from time to time, by instrument under the Great Seal, appoint a member of the Legislative Council to be speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

The Speaker may be a member of the Executive Council of the province. If he receives a salary as a member of the Executive Council, no salary shall be allowed to him as Speaker of the Legislative Council.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council also appoints a clerk and an assistant clerk of the Legislative Council, and a gentleman-usher of the black rod. These officers can only be dismissed, upon an address from the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Assembly—or Lower House—consists of seventy-four members, who are not eligible unless they are at least 21 years of age, of the male sex, subjects of His Majesty by birth or naturalization, free from all legal disabilities, and in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights. Every Legislative Assembly shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs for the general election of members, but the Lieutenant-Governor has always the right of dissolving it sooner if he thinks fit. Such privilege was taken advantage of on two noteworthy occasions in the history of this province—in 1878, when Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de St. Just dissolved the House, whose prime minister was then Hon. (afterward Sir) C. B. de Boucherville, and called upon Hon. Henri (afterward Sir Henry) Joly de Lotbiniere to form a cabinet, and in 1892, when the Honorable Auguste Real Angers (now Sir Auguste Real Angers), dissolved the House and called upon, to replace the Mercier administration, the same Hon. Chas. B. de Boucherville. Early dissolutions of minor importance have taken place since 1897, notably in 1900, when a number of members of the Opposition refused to seek reelection, claiming that by dissolving the House before its natural term, the Lieutenant-Governor was seeking to take advantage of the political situation in Ottawa, and that the Opposition was not given fair play.

The Legislative Assembly elects, after every general election, a Speaker or President. His election was in the days when there was an Opposition in the Legislative Assembly—a census of the respective strength of the parties. It also appoints a deputy speaker, who, like the speaker, has a casting vote. Fifteen members, including the speaker, constitute a quorum.

Both Houses enjoy certain immunities and privileges. Each, for instance, may compel before it the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents. No member of either House shall be liable to any action, arrest, imprisonment or damages by reason of anything said or done by him before the House. No one may arrest, detain or molest him for a debt of a civil nature during any session or during the twenty days preceding or following each session. A person who, during the same per-

iod, assaults or publishes libels against any such member, is punishable by the House itself.

Passing rapidly over the incompatibility of certain offices with the title of member of either House, legislative indemnity, and the Provincial Election Act, we will now deal with the executive power of the Legislature.

Executive Power.

Under the British North America Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was authorized to appoint under the Great Seal of the province the following officers, to hold office during pleasure, that is to say:

1. The Attorney-General.
 2. The Secretary and Registrar of the Province.
 3. The Treasurer of the Province.
 4. The Commissioner of Crown Lands.
 5. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and
 6. The Solicitor-General.

The last named officer, which was peculiar to Quebec, has been abolished, but the officials composing the Executive Council are now the following:

1. A minister charged with the administration of justice and called the Attorney-General;
 2. A minister having the control and management of the provincial secretariat, and being at the same time Provincial Registrar, called the Provincial Secretary;
 3. A minister to preside over the Treasury Department, called the Provincial Treasurer;
 4. A minister of Lands and Forests;
 5. A minister of Colonization, Lands and Fisheries;
 6. A minister of Agriculture;
 7. A minister of Public Works and Labour;
 8. A minister of Roads;
 9. A minister of Municipal Affairs.

Each of these ministers has a department. The Premier, who may be at the same time the head of another department, presides over the department of the Executive Council. These ministers form the Cabinet, called in the Statutes: "The Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Let us examine briefly the attributions of each of these ministers.

1. First Minister.

He presides over the department of the Executive Council, the officers whereof are a clerk, and as many employees as may be necessary for the proper working of the department. Under the control of the First Minister are the agents-general for the Province in the United Kingdom

of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Kingdom of Belgium. Since the death of Hon. Hector Fabre in 1910, the province has ceased to be officially represented in France.

II. Attorney-General.

The law officer of the Crown is the Attorney-General. He is the official legal adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the legal member of the Executive Council of the Province.

His duties are:

1. To see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law.

2. To exercise a general superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in the province.

His functions and powers are those which belong to the offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of England, respectively, by law or usage, in so far as the same are applicable to this province, and also the functions and powers which, up to the Union, belonged to such offices in the late Province of Canada, and which, under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, are within the powers of the Government of the Province.

More specifically, his functions and powers are the following:
 (To be continued.)

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MORE WOMEN WORK AT BOOKS THAN MEN

R.V.C. Students Using Redpath Library Outnumber Other Undergraduates

A talk with the attendant at the Redpath Library last night on the part of a Daily representative elicited some information with regard to the number of students making use of the reading room and stacks which is decidedly interesting. Any doubt as to the percentage of undergraduates who avail themselves of the chance offered to put in a few hours of quiet work each day was cleared up when the figures were given, showing that an average of thirty-four men students a day worked in the Library for periods of an hour or more in the course of last week.

A misconception that was quickly cleared up was the popular one existing among the men to the effect that the women study in the Library in far greater numbers than themselves. As a matter of fact, the average for the R. V. C. students is just four higher than the mark reached by the men, while the majority of those who choose the evening to put in some work are men. Of course, it should be borne in mind that the students of the Royal Victoria College are very much fewer in number than the men, so that the proportion for them is higher.

Evidently the "off days" for both men and women are Monday and Saturday, while Thursday finds them working their hardest. The figures for the week are as follows:—

	Men	Women	Evenings
Monday	26	31	25
Tuesday	30	37	19
Wednesday	37	36	24
Thursday	43	57	31
Friday	40	46	19
Saturday	26	19	

MORE OF THE MYSTERY OF THE INDIAN ROPE.

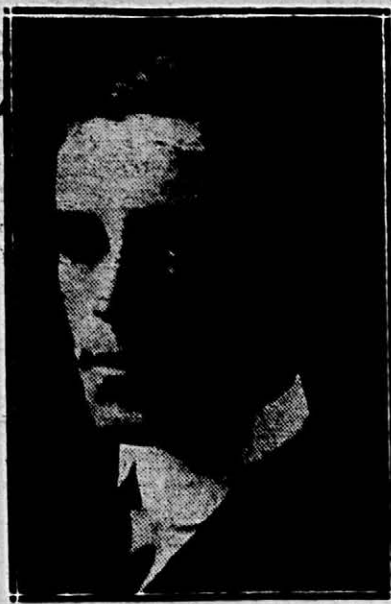
Assembled in solemn concave the magicians of England, professional and amateur, debated that most vexed of all questions — the Indian rope trick — and, as was only to be expected, failed to come to any agreement on the subject. Some there were who believed that such a trick had never been performed, others declared that hypnotism was at the root of it, others urged the impossibility of hypnotizing a whole audience. For once, in fact, the mystifiers admitted themselves mystified.

The history of the rope trick was traced in a most entertaining manner by S. W. Clarke, the editor of the Magic Circular, who described it as the most illusive trick in the world, with the peculiarity that nobody who wanted to see it had ever seen it, though this peculiarity was subsequently discounted by the fact that at least two of the speakers had seen a version of the rope trick performed. Mr. Clarke had traced a reference to it as far back as 1355, when Ibn Batuta, an Arab from Tangier, wrote that he had seen the trick performed at Hang Chau. Mr. Batuta wrote:—

"I was entertained by the Emir in his own house in a most splendid manner. At the banquet were present the Khan's jugglers, the chief of whom took a wooden sphere in which there were holes and in these long straps and threw it up into the air till it went out of sight, while the straps remained in his hand. He then commanded one of his disciples to take hold of and to ascend by this strap. His master then called him three times, but no answer came. He then took a knife in his hand, apparently in anger, laid hold of the strap and also went quite out of sight. He then threw the hand of the boy upon the ground, then his foot, then his other hand, then his other foot, then his body, then his head. He then came down, panting for breath and his clothes stained with blood. . . . The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and applied them one to another; he then stamped upon them and it stood up complete and erect. I was astonished and was seized in consequence by a palpitation of the heart, but they gave me some drink and I recovered. The judge of the Mohammedans was sitting by my side, who swore that there was neither ascent, descent nor cutting away of limbs, but the whole was mere jugglery."

Obviously, Mr. Clarke added, the writer had mixed up the rope trick and the despatching trick which was being performed, when the great Pyramids were being built.

Another account of the trick: from a German source in 1550 said:—"At Magdeburg a certain magical juggler declared that he could get but little money among men and would therefore go up to heaven. Whereupon he would throw a cord up in the air and his little horse would go up it, himself taking hold of the horse's tail would follow him; his wife, taking hold of him, would follow also and a maid servant would follow her and so mount up in the air, as it were, linked together, the spectators standing in great admiration." Unfortunately an unbeliever declared that he had



M. F. MAHAFFY.

Campus Leaders.

M. L. MAHAFFY.

H. Lawrence Mahaffy, Science '20, was born in Toronto, and entered McGill with Arts '15. After two years spent in Arts, he decided to change his course of study, and became a member of Science '17. He enlisted with the First Universities Company, and was transferred to No. 2 Tunnelling Company, receiving his commission in 1916. In October, 1917, he returned on leave from the front and joined the ranks of Science '20, with which class he is at present. Before going overseas, Mahaffy held an office on the executive of the McGill Y.M.C.A., and since his return he has been elected to the post of secretary of the Science Undergraduate Society, while as chairman of the Junior Dance Committee he was largely responsible for the success of that social event.

Just when the juggler got into an inn in the street. "Therefore finding themselves deluded the spectators went away."

The third record quoted by Mr. Clarke was from the memoirs of the Emperor Jahangir:—

"They produced a chain fifty cubits in length and in my presence threw one end of it toward the sky, where it remained as if fastened to something in the air. A dog was then brought forward and, being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up and, reaching the other end, disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion and a tiger were successfully sent up the chain and all disappeared at the upper end. At last they took down the chain and put it into a bag, no one ever discerning in what way the animals were made to 'vanish' into the air in the mysterious manner described."

One of the most interesting contributions to the debate came from Lieutenant F. W. Holmes, V.C., who said that he had seen a version of the trick on two or three occasions. On the last occasion, in 1917, he was able to take a snapshot of the trick, which he produced. This showed the fakir, with a taut rope or pole, and the boy balanced at the top of it. Lieutenant Holmes declared emphatically that the boy never disappeared from sight, and his own theory was the fakir substituted for the coil of rope a telescopic bamboo pole. Mr. A. Yurif Ali, C.B.E., declared that as a boy of seven he saw the rope trick performed, but never since, and he also saw the conjurer cut his own tongue out, chop it up and replace it. In the rope trick he is convinced the boy disappeared entirely.

Major Benson, with twenty years' service in the Indian Army, said that he had offered a reward of 205 rupees to any native soldier who could give him the name of anybody who could do the trick, but the reward had never been claimed. In all his travels in Persia, India, China and Arabia he had never seen a trick done by a native which he could not repeat himself.

Mr. Chris Van Bern narrated some extraordinary feats which had been performed by a Yogi in Liverpool, including his ability to throw a rope into the air, where it remained absolutely rigid only as long as the Yogi held his breath, while Captain Leon Berreley gave an explanation of the trick, which he believed to be absolutely feasible.

But even this assembly of magicians was unable to conjure up mystic carpets to convey them homeward and defy the strikers, and so the gathering was forced to disperse in search of trams and omnibuses before the vexed question of the rope trick could be settled.

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WRESTLING PRACTICE IN UNION LAST NIGHT

Attendance Was Poor But Good Practice Held

The B. W. & F. Club held their usual practice last night. There were only a few men present, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in "pep."

No preliminary instruction was given, and the men were paired off and told to work as they would in a competition. This resulted in some fine hard wrestling, and after each man had been on the mat for two six-minute periods, he took his shower while still hot.

Before the practice began, Mr. Smith complimented the men on their wrestling on Saturday night; the bout between McIntosh and DuVernet, he said, was the best of all.

There will be another practice held on Wednesday night, and a larger turnout is hoped for. The practice will be held at the usual hour—7:30 p.m.

WHAT'S ON

Today.

B. W. & F. Meeting.
8:00 p.m. — Freshman-Sophomore Debate at Strathcona Hall.

Coming.

March 26 — Dr. Villain to Address Dental Students.
March 26 — Basketball — McGill vs. M.A.A.A. at M.A.A.A.
March 26 — Annual Meeting of McGill Union at 5:00 p.m. sharp.
March 27, 8:00 p.m. — Dental Society Dinner at Ritz-Carlton.
March 28 — Meeting of Returned Meds. in Union.
March 29 — Thé Dansant, Convocation Hall, R.V.C.
March 31 — Election of Arts and Law Representatives to Students' Council.
April 1 — King Cook Celebration.
April 4 — Informal Dance at the Union.
April 5 — McGill Aquatic Meet.
April 8 — 10th Wickstead Competition.

TRIBUTE TO RUSKIN

(Continued from Page 2)

—his bequest of peace—I will give unto this last as unto thee."

Lord Bryce spoke of some of the various ways in which Ruskin had influenced the thought of men and women during the last fifty or sixty years. Assisted by an amazing mastery of the English language, he had awakened his generation to a realization of all there was in art. As an interpreter of nature he compared him to Wordsworth. Later Ruskin entered the realm of social ethics, delivering in many instances the same message as Carlyle, but with a more direct and sympathetic and emotional appeal. "New critics," said Lord Bryce, "and new prophets will arrive, but however many may come hereafter, the place of a mind so rich, so various, always responding to high inspiration, will never be lost, and will always stand with honour in the roll of English literature."

Professor Mackall followed with a glowing tribute to Ruskin and a deeply interesting analysis of his work. He spoke of his great sincerity, of his independence and remarkable versatility. "His searchlight," darted from point to point, throwing whatever it touched into startling illumination, and leaving it thenceforth something different from what it was before."

Of socialism in its bureaucratic or anarchic form, Ruskin showed himself a resolute opponent. With regard to the individual, his advice was "That your neighbor should or should not remain content with his position is not your business, but it is very much your business to remain content with your own." And as regards the community, "My principles of political economy are summed up in a single sentence. Government and co-operation are in all things the law of life; anarchy and competition, the laws of death."

Professor Mackall spoke further of the great work which Ruskin had done in the cause of education, and quoted his words, "Raise the man as high as you can." He concluded by quoting an authentic record of a conversation between the Duke of Argyll and Ruskin. "Then you seem to want," the Duke said at the end of the conversation, "a very different world from that we experience?" That, declared Professor Mackall, was Ruskin's whole case, and it was faith in its possibility that made it possible.

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